THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
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The Early Physical Degeneracy OF AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,

A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.

☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in chaste yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.

It will be sent by mail on receipt of *two* 3-cent *stamps*

☞ PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! fail not to send and obtain this book.

☞ YOUNG MEN! fail not to send and get this book.

☞ LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation, and Exhaustion, Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great palpitation of the heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and Limbs; aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head; Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; irregularity of the Bowels; deranged actions of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus, &c.; likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Nervous Spasms.

Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the true *Phthisicus* and wily form of Consumption of the *Spinal Nerves*, known as *Tabes Dorsalis*, and *Tabes* misenteica, have their physical *seat* and *origin* in diseases of *Prostatic Secra*. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms *only*.

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Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 98 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

TO FEMALES.

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THE MATRON OF THE INSTITUTION,

Who is thoroughly read and posted in the pathology of the many afflictive and prostrating maladies of more modern origin, will devote exclusive attention to this class of diseases peculiar to her sex.

☞ The Ascending Medicated Douche, a most important *preventive* for FEMALES, sent by express for $5.

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Matron to the Institution,
TROY, N. Y.

oct7 deodly

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ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. G. KLINE, M. D., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Box 4,586.

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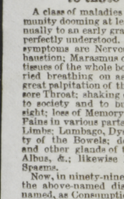

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Established in the year 1850,

FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,

and under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the west.

DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and formerly of the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. B. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private diseases can be obtained *without* the use of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 6 to 48 hours. Gleet cured in 3 to 10 days. Strictures cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Nocturnal emissions stopped in 2 to 6 days. Seminal weakness cured in 2 to 8 weeks. Syphillis in its primary stages cured in 3 days. Secondary symptoms cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Skin diseases cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Impotency—vigor restored in 1 to 4 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, male or female.

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Drs. B. & K. are the men to consult, they are unquestionably acknowledged to be the champion and and king of venereal diseases, and the only Doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the old world; they have been accustomed from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress, through a long career of professional study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansions of the wealthy, and having ascertained beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they determined to select the generative system as their particular study, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of these important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remit tance or a postage stamp.

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Drs. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
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Cincinnati, O.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. fl6 lo4pdly

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T. SHANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAILBRAITH with their firm, and purchased the stand of SMITH & OMER, on south side of Market street, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business. Connected with their house they have a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends. T. SHANKS,
H. T. HORD,
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m26

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m20

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SUGAR—40 hhds prime received per steamer Magenta and B. J. Adams and for sale by
m16 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

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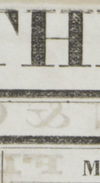
CONDUCTED ON THE PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL DES VENERIENS, PARIS.



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Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

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Late Sheriff of Jefferson county, Ky.
LOVEL H. ROUSSEAU,
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For the Cure of all Private Diseases,

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing THIRTY Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes. The infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, are treated on the

SELF-ABUSE AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, and the true import of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Send to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS or FIFTEEN COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases before placing themselves under the treament of any one, should first read the invaluable book.

The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases of which the above work treats; and patients at a distance, by sending a statement of their symptoms, can have medicines sent to any part of the country free from damage or detection. For particulars, send for our Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms, &c. All letters promptly answered, and communications considered *confidential*.

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable preventive of pregnancy.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during PREGNANCY, as they are sure to produce MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

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All letters for Books or Medicines should be directed to DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
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250 Pages and 180 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs.

☞ PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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ON the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes at ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., containing 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts or their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLING, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have received in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symtoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX.

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UPHOLSTERY WORK,
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WINDOW-SHADES OF SUPERIOR STYLE,
GO TO MARCELLUS & LENTSCH'S,
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☞ AWNING GOODS of every style and quality.
☞ AWNINGS made and put up to order.

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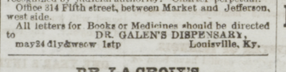

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MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meats, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found Imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of the Choicest Brands.

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Call "ROUND THE CORNER." n12 b4shtf

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MARK & DOWNS.

THE extreme troubles of the times compel us to announce to our friends and customers that we must change our system of business to a CASH STANDARD, and will offer all our

Fancy Dress Goods,

of which we have a good stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MARK & DOWNS,
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SUNDRIES—

250 bags Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers;
100 bales No. 1 Batting;
50 do Extra do;
75 do No. 2 do;
50 bags white Carpet Chain;
25 do colored do do;
100 do Candle-Wick;
50 do Wrapping do; for sale by
a2 GARDNER & CO.

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(SUCCESSOR TO F. & W. H. STOKES),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,

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Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. s2 d&w&wcow tf

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STRATTAN'S KATHAIRON,

For Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair.

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Orders from the country solicited.

Wholesale price $1 50 per dozen. Retails at 25 cents per bottle. O. H. STRATTAN, Manufacturer,
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Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Goods, &c

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED A LARGE assortment of Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, and Fancy Goods, which I am selling at exceedingly low rates. I intend to cater to the wants of my friends and patrons in every particular, and trust they will continue former favors.

O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary,
Opposite the Post-office.
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Grayson Springs, Ky.

THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hotel, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage.

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Board per day.....$ 1 25
Do. " week..... 7 00
Do. " month..... 25 00
Children and servants and half price.
Horses $3 50 ☞ week.
15 11 M. P. CLARKSON.

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1861.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamer

City of Buffalo.

(3,100 tons burden),
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,

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(2,000 tons burden),
L. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander,

Will, on and after June 24, leave C. C. & C. Co.'s Dock at Cleveland for Buffalo, alternately,
EVERY EVENING AT NINE O'CLOCK
(Except Saturday and Sunday).

☞ Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First-class fare includes Meals and State-rooms.

These boats have no equals for speed, safety, and comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with Trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c.

☞ Freight rates same as propeller.

☞ Time quicker than by Rail.

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LEWIS R. MORRIS, Agent, Cleveland. je28 dtf

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Great Sacrifice of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN CAMBRIC, JACONET and SWISS EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, JACONET, SWISS, and LACE FLOUNCINGS, and in short our entire stock, comprising the most beautiful designs and styles.

Will be Sacrificed for Cash.

The ladies will do well to call at once and secure the greatest and most desirable BARGAINS of the season.

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Offices No. 204 Third street, between Market at Jefferson, at Robb's old stand; and at No. 202, southeast corner Brook and Market streets. je28 dtf

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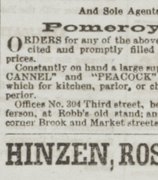

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Cash paid for Barley

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THE firm of L. A. CIVILL & WOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The business of the late firm will be settled by and with L. A. Civill, who continues the business.

L. A. CIVILL,
June 29, 1861. L. A. WOOD

L. A. CIVILL,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, & WALL PAPER

BOOK AND JOB

Printer and Binder

431 Main st., etween Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ LOOKING-GLASSES and FANCY GOODS at cost. jy1

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CHEAP!
CHEAP!
VERY CHEAP!

Cloth Coats worth $15 for $8;
Cloth Coats worth $18 for $7;
Cloth Coats worth $12 for $4;
Cassimere Coats worth $12 for $3;
Cassimere Coats worth $7 for $2 50;
Linen Coats worth from $2 50 to $5 at $1;
Summer Vests worth from $2 to $5 at $1.

The above goods, a little out of style, but good, serviceable articles, for sale at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
On Main st., opposite the National.

CHOICE CHEESE—A lot of extra fine Cheese in store and for sale by HIBBITT & SON.
jy20

15 CASKS PORT WINE:

10 casks Madeira Wine;
10 do Sherry do;
15 do Muscat do;
25 bbls Malaga do;
In store and for sale by
jy18 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

RICE—5 tierces prime Rice on consignment and for sale by ANDY'W BUCHANAN & CO.
jy14

RICE—5 tierces prime Rice just received and for sale by ANDY'W BUCHANAN & CO.,
jy5 Corner Second and Washington sts.

COTTON YARN—300 bags Tennessee, Alabama, and Ohio for sale on (1y20) GARDNER & CO.

WINE—

20 casks Port Wine;
25 do Madeira Wine;
3 do Sherry do;
3 do Claret do;
8 do pure Malaga Wine;
In store and for sale by [m28] J. MONKS.

FLOUR—200 bbls A No. 1 Family Flour for sale by
a15 GARDNER & CO.

FLOUR—100 bbls Extra Family Flour for sale by
jy8 GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—
28 bbls Molasses;
20 qbls Sugar-House Molasses;
20 bbls do Syrup;
In store and for sale by
j17 MARSHALL HALBERT &

CLARET WINE—
25 casks Bordeaux Wine;
15 do superior Claret Wine for family use;
250 cases Claret Wine;
50 do do do choice;
In store and for sale by
110 ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
Fifth st., below Main

SUGAR—
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
20 bbls Loaf Sugar;
In store and for sale by
j17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Split-bottom Chairs.

WE ARE AGENNS FOR THE SALE OF KENtucky Penitentiary Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.

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L. S. B. de CRETY.....(E. RABY, Agent),

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BORDEAUX.	BOURGONE.	COGNACS.
Bordeaux;	Pomard;	Bordeaux;
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n26 d1y 12 Fourth street.

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Wholesale Grocers,

PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 518 north side Main st., between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUGAR, COFFEE, AND MOLASSES—
50 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
100 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar;
100 do Plantation Molasses;
125 bbls do do;
20 bbls C golden Syrup;
30 10-gallon kegs Golden Syrup;
In store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—
800 boxes King Missouri Tobacco;
300 do G. Ellis do do;
50 do do Chimney do;
100 do Va. and Ky. do, various brands;
In store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

JEANS AND LINSEYS—100 bales Negro Jeans and Linseys for at brand by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

KANAWHA SALT—3,000 bbls Kanawha Salt, best quality, in store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

SUNDRIES—
40 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
10 do do Black do;
50 dozen Shaker Broom;
75 do fancy wire tied do;
100 do Painted buckets;
25 nests do Tubs;
75 dozen Zinc Wash-Boards;
50 coils Cotton Rope, all sizes
20 do Hemp do do;
100 boxes Star Candles;
45 do do Starch;
75 do do Rosin Soap;
30 do Palm do;
50 do German Soap;
50 bags Cotton Yarn, all numbers;
20 do Carpet Chain;
40 bales Batting;
20 do Candle-Wick;
85 do Wrapping Twine;
15 bbls Spices;
15 do Pepper;
100 mats Cinnamon;
2 cases Madras and Manilla Indigo
2 casks Madder;
10 bbls Alum,
5 do Copperas;
50 casks Newcastle Soda;
1 case Nutmegs;
300,000 C. D. Cigars;
75 gross Matches;
175 do Mason's large and small Blacking;
20 boxes Assorted Candy;
40 bbls Cider Vinegar;
5 tons Nails, assorted numbers;
On hand and for sale by
my7 dtc JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

President's Office Louisville & Frankfort Railroad,

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE and Frankfort Railroad Company are hereby notified that the results of the election for Directors will be held at this office on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1861, by order EDW. D. HOBBS, Prest.

[Courier and Democrat copy.]

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CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS. Excavations, &c. Illustrated. $2 50.

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MOLASSES—100 bbls choice Plantation received by the Autocrat and Peytona and for sale by
a17 H. W. COOD.

SHEETINGS—

50 bales Anchor Sheetings;
20 do Pioneer Mill do;
20 do Banner do;
Received per steamboat Ida May and for sale by
JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers,
a12 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

HIBBITT & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY, FLOUR, and TEA STORE, No. 332 Market street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. a12

SHAKER BROOMS—15 dozen extra Shaker Brooms for sale by [a12] HIBBITT & SON.

COFFEE—30 sacks prime Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
a12 HIBBITT & SON.

WOODEN WARE—Tubs, Buckets, covered Cans, Churns, Keelers, Clothes Pins, Washboards, Bowls, Measures, &c., for sale by
a13 HIBBITT & SON.

STONE-WARE of a 1 kinds kept on hand and for sale by HIBBITT & SON

CEDAR FAUCETS—25 gross Cedar, Locust, and Maple Faucets, for sale and low by
ORRIN RAWSON,
jy31 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

FANCY PRINTS—150 cases Sprague's and American received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
a9 2d8 and 210 west side Sixth st.

WHITE WINE—5 bbls Haut Sauterne in store and for sale by [m21] WM. GAY

KENTUCKY LARD—30 kegs prime family Lard for sale by [m21] HIBBITT & SON

CIDER VINEGAR—1,000 gallons pure Vinegar, of our own manufacture, for sale and low by
a8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

WHITE PEACH BRANDY in store and for sale by
a8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MOPS—1 gross Cotton Floor Mops just received and for sale by
a8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

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a8 L. A. CIVILL.

SUNDRIES—

50 boxes No. 1 Family Soap;
13 do No. 1 German do;
12 do No. 1 Palm do;
12 do No. 1 Fancy do;
80 do No. 1 Star Candles;
25 do and ½ boxes Tallow Candles;
also a few boxes Paraffine do;
25 do and ½ boxes Starch; for sale by
a13 HIBBITT & SON.

COTTONADES, &c.—
4 cases assorted Cottonades;
4 do Camlet Jeans;
5 do Farmers' Drill;
5 do Negro Plaids and Stripes;
8 bales Denims;
Received and for sale cheap by
a28 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

Save Your Fruit!

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
MASON'S FRUIT CANS;
WILLOUGHBY " "
NEWMAN'S " "
KEYSTONE " "
EXCELSIOR " "
SPECIE " "
For sale at panic prices.
m24 S. CASSIDAY & SON.

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF

(In bottles and bulk)

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO JOBBERS BY

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

may17 d4m Wholesale Druggists, 518 Main st.

Crab Orchard Springs,

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING-PLACE will be opened for the reception of visitors on 10th of June next. Invalids will be received at any time. Ample provisions made for the accommodation of a large company. JNO. H. CALDWELL, Agent.
Crab Orchard Ky., May 16, 1861. j18 d2m

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar House Molasses in store and for sale by
a4 ANDY'W BUCHANAN & CO.

FAMILY FLOUR of different brands, all warranted good, for sale by
a8 J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—50 hhds prime for sale by
n28 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—300 bbls prime, extra cooperage, in store and for sale by
a8 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

AN IOWA GIRL IN SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.—The St. Louis Republican tells a story of an Iowa girl who volunteered in one of the companies of that State for the three months' service. She loved the Lieutenant of the company, and "went for a soldier" that she might share his fortunes. She served her time out gallantly, and her sex did not "transpire" until she had been mustered out of the service at St. Louis.

SWEDISH MEN-OF-WAR COMING.—We see by the official journals of Stockholm that the Swedish Government is about to despatch to the American coast two vessels of war to protect the large Swedish mercantile fleet which is constantly in our waters from injury by privateers and otherwise. The frigate Norrkoping may be expected at New York in a few days, and another vessel will probably follow in a short time.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.—James Keel

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, Proprietors.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE PEACE MEETING.—To-night the peace men, as they call themselves, hold another meeting in Louisville. To-night they make their promised display of rosettes and white flags. When it is considered who the leaders are, their movement must be confessed to be the most impudent and shameless device ever got up by unscrupulous and broken-down politicians. They are the most violent secessionists, the bitterest disunionists, the fiercest firecaters among us. Their rosettes are to be pinned upon bosoms raging for carnage. The whole object of their cry of peace is war. The trick they are trying to practice upon honest men is as transparent and contemptible as it is villainous. Probably the best way would be simply to laugh at them; they seem scarcely worthy of so dignified a feeling as anger or resentment.

It seems there is to be a Peace State Convention. The rosette and white flag humbug is to be got up in all parts of Kentucky except perhaps the First District where secessionism probably thinks itself strong enough to show its uncovered face. The following appears in the columns of the secession papers of Kentucky:

PEACE STATE CONVENTION.

To the People of Kentucky:

Believing that the highest interest and first duty of Kentucky in this crisis of her destiny IS PEACE upon her own soil and among her own sons; and further believing that the PEACE of the State can be best secured by a faithful and rigid adherence by all parties to the policy of "Armed Neutrality," in its literal and commonly understood sense, the undersigned, members of all the late political organizations in the State, would respectfully recommend the assembling of a STATE CONVENTION at FRANKFORT, on Tuesday, the 10th of September, 1861, to be composed of all persons agreeing with us in the above sentiments, for the sole and exclusive object of giving expression and effect to their opinions in favor of PEACE and IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY. And to that end we would advise the immediate holding of public meetings in every county in the State, to appoint delegates to such a convention, to be held in Frankfort on the day above named. Let there be prompt and earnest action in this matter and a full attendance upon the convention of the friends of PEACE.

N. B. If you approve the object of the above call for a convention, please sign the paper and return it, addressed to T. B. Stevenson or Lewis E. Harvie, Frankfort, Ky.

And this is issued by men, and will be signed no doubt by thousands of other men, who, instead of wanting peace and neutrality, are every day denouncing Kentucky with the utmost fury of vituperation because she doesn't make common cause with the Southern Confederacy in the war with the United States. The convention is called to give expression to the views of the friends of peace, while nothing is said as to the terms of peace. This is palpably a fraud, a gross fraud. The authors of the call know that there are no citizens of Kentucky who don't profess to desire peace. Some desire it on one condition, and some on another condition, but all claim to desire it. Some want to bring about peace by the restoration of our glorious old Union, some by refusing to contribute a man or a dollar to the U. S. Government for the prosecution of the war and thus compelling that Government to submit to any terms of humiliation and ignominy that the Southern Government may have the conscience to prescribe. Of the latter class are our rosette and white flag gentry. Their leaders dare not deny that the only peace which they propose to force is a peace to be founded upon the base and abject submission of their own Government to the arbitrary and tyrannical will of the Southern Government.

This is certainly the most curious peace party that the world has ever known. Its character is very strikingly manifest from its words and deeds. Who is it that justifies Tennessee in destroying our navigation and commerce, coming into Kentucky and seizing and carrying off steamboats and citizens with the strong arm, stealing guns, committing larceny against railroad companies, robbing Kentucky banks, &c., &c., &c.? The peace party! Who endeavors to taunt and provoke and shame Kentucky into joining at once in the war against the United States? The peace party! Who tries to excite our people into forcible resistance or warlike resistance to the laws of the United States against the transportation of contraband goods to the country's enemies? The peace party! Who is laboring to exasperate the people of Kentucky to the point of burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, obstructing the regular and legitimate functions of the United States Government, and setting all laws at defiance? The peace party! Who rejoices in the horrid despotism established in the lower counties of our State, where men are robbed, shot, and exiled with their families by infamous and remorseless Vigilance Committees? The peace party! Who wanted the people of Kentucky taxed six millions of dollars to buy arms for the purposes of war and would now gladly see them taxed double that amount for the same purpose if the arms could all go into the hands of the secessionists? The peace party! Who threatens to invite the Governor of Tennessee to invade Kentucky with fifty thousand men in less than thirty days if Kentucky soldiers mustered upon their own soil for self-defence are not dispersed! The peace party!

Truly is this the strangest sort of peace party ever dreamed of among men. There have been thousands and tens of thousands of peace parties in the world, but never till now anything like this. The leader of the peace movement in Louisville may be taken as pretty fairly illustrating its character. The chief peace mover was the notorious E. S. Worthington. He it was that appeared at the Court-house meeting, waving a white flag in his right hand and carrying a big bundle of them under his left arm. Well, the second peace meeting was held last Tuesday night, and, the next morning, Worthington went off South as Quartermaster of one of the Southern regiments. No doubt he had his war commission in his pocket at the very moment when he was standing up before the public with white flags enough upon his person to adorn half the drays in Louisville.

☞Don't our secession Editors recognize the laws of the United States as in force in Kentucky? If not, why do they suppose that the U. S. Courts continue to be held in the State? Why do they not object to the collection of impost duties and postages under the U. S. laws and their payment into the U. S. Treasury?

WHAT IT IS TO BE A LAWYER.—The editor of the Frankfort Yeoman advises the seceding States, if they are called on for the payment of their U. S. loan, to put in a plea of *non assumpsit* or *non est factum*.

☞We don't think that the secessionists of our State ought to boast much before they get strong enough not to be ashamed to acknowledge themselves secessionists.

☞Our secessionists are always mighty immediately before an election and mighty immediately after an election, but miserably feeble in the election.

☞The secessionists are continually appealing to the people of Kentucky and denouncing the verdict that Kentucky renders.

"THE SINEWS OF WAR."—The country was never more strong in the sinews of war than at the present moment, and the people of the United States were never more anxious to give them the most vigorous development as the most efficient mode of offering sturdy resistance to the progress of the secession rebellion. Viewed in comparison with the financial operations of the past, the recent negotiations of the Secretary of the Treasury have assumed immense proportions; but the eager readiness of capitalists and those who represent the real estate in our commercial cities to take the full amount of the proposed loan indicates unmistakably the loyalty of the popular heart and the ability of the Union to protect itself and supply all the necessary means to prosecute hostilities until returning reason shall have brought the Confederate States to a full realization of the enormous folly, wickedness, and crime, which they have committed. To those, who, upon a superficial consideration of the war-tax imposed upon the several States, are startled at its magnitude, and feel inclined to resist its imposition, it will be profitable to direct attention to the futile exertions and multitudinous device of the Confederates for filling their army chest and paying the civil expenses of their Government and then to look at the large sum of one hundred and fifty millions so promptly tendered by the North, without any perceptible diminution of the floating capital of the section, and leaving plenty of the precious metals for all the ordinary purposes of business. And this is but the first instalment in response to the requirements of the Federal Treasury; when another is required, the will cannot fail to be equal to the ability to supply it.

But it may be objected that the resources of the loyal States are inadequate to meet this heavy drain upon capital, and that the withdrawal of capital for war purposes from the business channels will produce distress if not disaster. This is shown to be a groundless fear by financial statistics, and by the latest reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. From these it appears that the banking capital in the non-seceding States is about three hundred and thirty millions, while their specie basis is at least one hundred millions and the amount of deposits, not subject to the payment of interest, is over two hundred and seven millions. All these are represented by the capitalists of the country, but the resources of the operative classes are equally ample, for it is estimated that about two hundred millions are invested in the savings banks of the loyal States, so that we may readily place the amount of available capital for the war, at the outset, at between four hundred and five hundred millions. As the Federal loans are gradually taken by the public, the Government will be enabled to replace its first drafts upon the solid business capital of the country, so that its temporary abstraction will not be injuriously felt in our large commercial or manufacturing emporiums. We have said that the country was never financially stronger than at present. According to data furnished by the New York Times, since the new year, the imports of specie over exports have been fully forty-five millions, and the flow upon us is steady and must be stimulated by the going forward of our prolific harvests, while California will yield us during the year almost as much gold as will come from abroad. The best estimates place the quantity of gold now in the United States—and with but a fraction of the aggregate in the South—at two hundred and thirty millions. For the past forty years our domestic coinage of gold has been largely in excess of the excess of our foreign exports over the imports of specie, to the sum of at least three hundred and forty-six millions, and with the balance of trade so preponderant in our favor, we need not anticipate any interruption to the supply of the precious metals, or any disturbance of the active banking capital of the country.

There is still another element of strength beyond these sinews, and that, which may be denominated the back bone of the Union, is the vast aggregate which could be realized from the individual actual capital of the people, who are to fight this war, and the preservation of whose dearest rights and liberties it is waged. The vast sums necessary for its prosecution are not to be expended abroad, but will be distributed in the support of our home industry, in the pay of soldiers, the purchase of provisions, munitions, and clothing, the building of vessels, the casting of ordnance, and the many other purposes which belligerent exigencies call forth. Hence it is a clear deduction that if the active capital of the country should at first be diverted from its ordinary business uses, as the Government loans are subscribed and paid for, the amounts will be replaced and nothing used ultimately which can affect the solid industry, manufactures, or commerce of the country.

We might draw a strong contrast to this picture of ready zeal and financial prosperity, by showing the crippled condition of the South, the exactions which are practiced to obtain money from its capitalists, and the lukewarmness which attends every call for funds, but it is unnecessary. Without any fault on the part of Kentucky and against her earnest remonstrances, the seceding States have entailed a vast burden of debt upon the Union, and she will have to bear her proportion of its payment or stand recreant to duty and honor. In a few years of peace and prosperity, all these losses may be retrieved by the vigor of an united country and the energy of the American character. But disunion will bring in its ghastly train a long cohort of evils, and, among them, we can picture most prominent the crimes of repudiation and dishonored credit. To avert these from Kentucky should be the study of every patriot and the prayer of every good citizen. While the loyal States are exerting every energy to maintain the Union and preserve the Government, and while the necessary money for carrying on the war against rebellion is so readily and zealously furnished by the large commercial cities, it would be unnatural for Kentucky to prove recreant to her past history and seek to evade her full share of responsibility.

HON. L. W. ANDREWS.—A correspondent names the Hon. L. W. Andrews as the Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Certainly the House couldn't have a better Speaker. Mr. A.'s age, his ability, his long experience in public affairs, and his fearless and enthusiastic patriotism, entitle him to high honors.

We have permitted the Journal to go on for several days with a series of inflammatory articles, tending to precipitate hostilities in Kentucky, &c.—*Courier*.

You have *"permitted"* us to go on for several days, have you? What a kind, good, indulgent sort of creature you must be. We do wonder how long you mean to continue to "permit" us to "go on." Have you any thought of withdrawing your *permit*?

The Southern Rights party intend to resist the violation of Kentucky neutrality.—*Courier*.

How do they intend to resist? By force of arms? If so, why don't they begin, inasmuch as you assure them unceasingly that Kentucky neutrality is grossly and outrageously violated every day and has been for months past?

☞Now that the Southern Confederacy has no money, the editor of the Memphis Avalanche tells the soldiers that they shouldn't fight for money but for glory. Why don't they answer him that he shouldn't publish his paper for money but for glory?

☞We understand that the secession authors of the peace movement, to illustrate as strikingly as possible the quietness and gentleness and meekness of their dispositions, have resolved that the fabric of all their ten thousand white flags shall be of lamb's wool.

☞The secession journals of Kentucky pretend to hear of great reactions in the State. Their reactions always come just after elections.

☞The world never saw a more unscrupulous and dishonest set of political leaders than the men who got up and are now managing the secession party. There is nothing they will not do to accomplish their ends. They are engaged continually in circulating the grossest misrepresentations about the Union men and about the Government of the United States. They speak of *Lincoln's* government. What made it Loncoln's government? Lincoln happens to be President, but he was elected because of the divisions amongst the people opposed to him—divisions produced by Southern disunionists with a view to bring about the triumph of a Northern sectional party, which they intended to use as a pretext to destroy the Union. Whether he is a good or a bad President, he is the constitutionally elected President. But the government is not on that account *his* government. It is the government of the United States, over *one* department of which only he presides. It is no more Lincoln's goverament now than it was Jackson's government in 1836, Harrison's in 1840, Polk's in 1844, Taylor's in 1848, and Buchanan's in 1856. When the people rallied around Jackson in 1832, in his conflict with South Carolina secessionists and nullifiers, they supported the government of the United States, not *Jackson's* government.

The secessionists speak of *Lincoln* guns. The guns which have been sent to the Union men of Kentucky were made before Lincoln became President or was ever dreamed of for that office. They are the property of the United States, the Government of which is bound to give full and ample protection to every one of its citizens. These same guns belonged to the United States when Buchanan was President. Who but a fool or a traitor would have called them Buchanan's guns?

And then these fellows style the Union men and all who may enlist in the service of their country *Lincoln's men*. The object of this is to deceive the ignorant and make them believe that the Union men of Kentucky sympathize with and approve the political principles of Lincoln. The Union men of this State in every possible way have warred upon the principles of the Republican party. They never will stand upon a platform so sectional in its character as that adopted by the Chicago Convention. It is because they are Union men that they are opposed to Northern and Southern sectionalism. But, while all this is true, they have no idea of abandoning the best government the world ever saw and plunge into secession and cruel war because Southern disunionists succeeded in so dividing the conservative element of the country as to bring about the success of the Republican party. They have no idea of destroying their country to prevent the enjoyment of power by the Republican party during the brief space of three or four years. *Let the country be saved*, and then they will be prepared to strike hands with true men anywhere regardless of past party distinctions and expel Northern and Southern sectionalism from American politics.

The people understand all this. At no time in the history of the American nation have the people understood the politics of the country so well as they do now. They cannot be deceived. They know that the secessionists, by crying out Lincoln's Government, Lincoln's men, and Lincoln's guns, hope to conceal their villainous schemes to inaugurate an era of anarchy and plunder.

☞Governor Magoffin asks members elect of the Legislature whether they will vote for his impeachment. Probably most of them think they had better listen to the evidence before saying or deciding what they will do in the case.

Roger W. Hanson declared in his late speech in Scott county, that, if an attempt be made by the Legislature to get rid of the Governor by impeachment, it cannot succeed till after the fall of 10,000 men—that is secessionists. Now if an attempt at the Governor's impeachment be made, it will be made in strict pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws. The threat of the base and vulgar demagogue, so recently recruited into his service, is a threat of rebellion, a threat of revolution, a threat of anarchy—a threat singularly befitting an active member of what just now calls itself the peace party, and waves white flags, and wears pretty rosettes in its button-holes.

Hanson's bloody threat may have some significance. Considered in connection with the fierce and desperate and murderous spirit of the disunion party at this time, it may have a great deal of significance. The Legislature meets at Frankfort on Monday week, the 2d prox. The secessionists have issued a call for a tremendous barbecue, to be held three days afterwards, the 5th of September, in *Owen county*, at a point not more than twelve miles from Frankfort; and the whole State Guard of Kentucky, *an armed and organized secession army twelve or fifteen thousand strong*, are invited *"especially"* to be present. Such an invitation to such an organization upon such an occasion was never before heard of in this State, and unquestionably it has a meaning which its authors would not now venture to confess. A drilled and disciplined secession legion won't be got together in the great secession stronghold just after the assembling of the General Assembly and within striking distance of the Capitol for any legitimate purpose. Intimidation is intended if not something worse.

All these things deepen and strengthen the solemn warning to the friends of the Union, the men of law and order, to be prepared for whatever may come. Our next Legislature will be an able, patriotic, and noble body. It will be such a Legislature as has never yet assembled in Kentucky. We are confident that it will perform all its high duties boldly and well. It will sustain the people in their rights, and it must be sustained by them against all the powers that the demon of revolution can summon around him.

A HEROIC UNION WOMAN.—A few evenings ago, whilst a gentleman who lives near Midway in this State and has a Union flag before his door was absent, the secessionists, about twelve or fifteen in number, went to his house, only his wife being at home, and commenced cutting down the flag. The noble woman ordered them to leave. They refused. She demanded by what authority they were cutting down the flag. They replied, "By the authority of our Captain." She seized a revolver and fired, when the scoundrels fled in consternation, and the victorious heroine, grasping the flag and waving it in the air, gave three cheers for the Union.

☞We find the following piece of painful intelligence in a late number of the Richmond Examiner. It seems that the Confederate Congress cannot, even by sitting with closed doors, shut in from the world the troubles of the government. A standing opposition is already organizing against President Davis and his Cabinet, and of course it will become stronger and stronger. The very fact that any opposition at all dares to manifest itself in such times of terrible peril to the Southern Republic as the present indicates how formidable that opposition will be hereafter. Party strifes will soon become as fierce and implacable in the Confederate States as they ever were in the United States, and then more secessions and sub-secessions will be inaugurated, and we need not say what the end will be:

The Confederate Congress deliberates with closed doors, and no well advised person could wish their sessions to be the arena of oratorical gladiators and the spectacle of the populace. But general statements of the temper and intentions of parliamentary bodies will, despite of every caution, find their way before the public, and generally contain more or less of truth. It is now currently believed, with much distress by judicious men, that there is a small minority of Congress disposed to organize a standing opposition to the present Executive of the Confederacy.

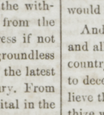
☞We feel anxious to get further intelligence from the mouth of the Ohio. The last was that a U. S. gun-boat from Cairo had gone to Paducah and seized the W. B. Terry, a Tennessee steamer, engaged in transporting Minie rifles and other contraband articles to Tennessee. We are strongly inclined to believe that the next news will be that the Tennessee troops have occupied Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi, at the terminus of the Mobile railroad, and planted heavy cannon upon the river bank and on the hills back of the town with a view of permanently maintaining it as a military position. We believe this because we have had authentic information from many sources that Tennessee has long and anxiously desired a reason or an excuse for occupying Columbus. General Pillow has freely declared to everybody, that, if the neutrality of Kentucky, in his view of it, should be violated by the United States, he would immediately take and hold Columbus. When two or three individuals, a few months ago, went on shore at Columbus and took down a secession flag, the Tennessee military authorities, hearing the story with exaggerations, gave the call "to arms" and mustered their troops upon the railroad, and were about making a rush for Columbus, when, no doubt to their deep regret, they learned that the occurrence was too insignificant to be used even as a pretext for the invasion of Kentucky soil. All or most of the secession organs of Tennessee have strongly urged the Tennessee Generals to take Columbus as a great military necessity without even waiting for pretexts.

These things induce us to think that Tennessee, availing herself of the occasion of the capture of the Terry, will now throw all pretences of neutrality to the winds and plant herself upon the Mississippi in a Kentucky town, by far the strongest and most important strategic position between Cairo and Memphis, a position most powerful for either attack or defence. But the capture of the Terry can afford no shadow or color of justification for such an act. If the act be perpetrated, Kentucky must avenge it or consent to stand eternally disgraced in the eyes of the country. Our secessionists say that the capture of the Terry in a Kentucky port by a U. S. gunboat was "a gross outrage," but even they do not *think* so. The United States Government has all along assumed, and, as far as practicable, exercised the right of stopping in Kentucky contraband trade with the Southern Confederacy. The seizure of the Terry at Paduch when she was known to be engaged in transporting contraband articles to Tennessee was no more a violation of Kentucky neutrality by the United States than the constant seizure of wagons, trunks, &c., by the Surveyor of the port of Louisville and his agents here and at other points in the State. The right of the U. S. Government to seize boats, cars, wagons, &c., engaged in contraband trade within the limits of Kentucky or any other State of the United States is indisputable.

When the military authorities of Tennessee went on board the Terry and made an incursion into Kentucky and seized a Kentucky steamer and took her into Tennessee and detained her there a week, our secessionists uttered no complaint of the violation of Kentucky neutrality or Kentucky rights. In that case, there was an actual and an outrageous violation of Kentucky rights, but, in the case of the seizure of the Terry for infractions of the laws of the United States, there is no violation of Kentucky rights at all. Still, trouble, and a great deal of trouble, may be the consequence. We apprehend that a bloody shock is at hand.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. P. DAWES, Proprietor.
da&wlsm3d

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates.
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sept21 6tsfr Near the corner of Third and Main.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!


Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE
KENTUCKY JEANS,
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant
FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE NATIVE WOOL.
☞A good supply of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY on hand. jan18eod&wly L. RICHARDSON.

REMOVAL.
G. J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel building, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.
ORDERS for TICKETS in the Popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, shall receive prompt attention. Address
G. J. MOORE,
a25 dis1m Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

The MARION RIFLE ZOUAVES, GILL RICHARD WARD RANGERS, FIRST WARD HOME GUARD, NATIONAL GUARDS, and the DEVIL GUARDS are hereby commanded to meet for battalion drill THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The battalion will form on Hancock street, right resting on Broadway.
W. P. CAMPBELL,
a24 d1* Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Shelby Female College.
Rev. L. T. STUART. Rev. GEO. J. REED.
THE next session of this institution will open on Monday, the 2d of September. The Principal have never been so well prepared to conduct his School successfully, and they invite persons desiring information as to terms, &c., to apply for circulars.
Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 24, 1861. d12tw2*

Presbyterian Female School
WILL commence on Monday, September 9, under the charge of Prof. BARTON, assisted by Miss BENNETT, Miss HOOPER, and Mrs. BARTON. The board of Trustees can recommend it to the patronage of the public.
a24 d1f A. A. GORDON, Chairman.

Private Tutress.
A YOUNG lady, who has been teaching for some time in the South, desires an engagement either in the city or country in a private family. She is competent to instruct in the English as well as in Drawing, Painting, and other ornamental branches. The salary would be no object if an agreeable situation could be secured. Best testimonials given. Address "Teacher," Louisville, Ky. Inquire of G. D. Prentice, Esq., or Oliver Lucas, Esq., Journal office. a 24 3*

HIBBITT & SON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY, FLOUR, and TEA STORE, No. 323 Market street, between Second and Third, south side, Louisville, Ky. a24

FLOUR—
100 bbls Family Flour,
100 sacks do do; for sale by
a24 HIBBITT & SON.

WHITE SUGARS—20 bbls assorted White Sugars for sale by [a24] HIBBITT & SON.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, AND BATTING, assorted, for sale by
a24 HIBBITT & SON.

SUNDRIES—
75 boxes Star and Yellow Candles;
50 do Rosin Soap;
20 do Garn as do;
12 do Fancy do; for sale by
a24 HIBBITT & SON.

PAINTED BUCKETS, &c.—
150 dozen Painted Buckets, all colors;
50 do B. B. Cedar do, 3 sizes;
75 do Ox Well do;
125 do Zinc Wash Boards;
Just received and for sale low by
a24 CORRIN RAWSON,
538 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

SEAMLESS BAGS—4,000 Seamless Grain Bags received per steamboat Diadem and for sale by
a24 JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

RIO COFFEE—110 bags Rio Coffee receiving per mailboat and for sale by
a24 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner of Second and Washington sts.

CRUSHED SUGAR—34 bbls Lovering's Crushed Sugar receiving per mailboat and for sale by
a24 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

To the Home Guard.
I am prepared to make BULLETS in the most expeditious manner, and would be pleased to have the patronage of the Home Guard.
JOHN W. WALTON,
Locksmith, opposite Cathedral.

Wanted—A Farm.

I wish to lease or purchase a Farm with good improvements. Address
LENOX,
a22 deod3 Louisville P. O.

The Throat, Lungs, and Heart.
A CARD.
DR. HUNTER (of New York), Editor of the N. Y. JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, &c., has arrived in Louisville and taken rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where, on and after Saturday, 24th inst., he will be glad to receive all persons who may be suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs, or Heart, to the treatment of which strenuous his practice is exclusively confined.
Louisville, Aug. 23, 1861. d1f

U. S. Cavalry Companies.

RECRUITS WANTED AT OAKLEY to complete a Company now nearly full, also for an entire new Company. Horses, equipments, and uniform, &c., all furnished. Pay from $25 to $31 per month. Man at no expense after enlisting. Call at GEO. SIPPEL'S, Second street, between Market and Jefferson.
a19 d6* LIEUT. HOBLITZELL.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR admission into the Female and Male High Schools of Louisville will take place on Monday, 23 September proximo. Examination of applicants for the former will be held at the School building, corner of Center and Walnut streets, and the examination of applicants for the latter at the College building, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets.
Applicants will be received as well from private as the Public Schools. All applicants who failed at the last examination for admission into either of the Schools will again be furnished with cards for another trial.
Cards of admission must be applied for by all applicants on Saturday preceding the examination.
a23 d1Sep1 J. P. GIBBEN, Sec. B. T. P. S.

Wanted,
100 HORSES, 15 or 16 hands high, not less than 4 nor more than 9 years old, of brown, black, sorrel, or bay color, good square trotters and bridle-wise;
ALSO
150 MULES, broke to work, not less than 14½ hands high, of from 4 to 8 years old.
J. H. DENNISS,
Portland Railroad,
a13 d12&w3 Twelfth and Main sts.
[New Albany Ledger copy two weeks and charge this office.]

NOTICE.
P. O., LOUISVILLE, KY.
POSTAGE STAMPS of the new issue will be exchanged for an equivalent amount of the old at the Cashier's Office FOR THREE DAYS, commencing August 22. On and after 2 th August the OLD STAMPS will not be received in payment of postage on mail matter sent from this office.
a22 d3 JNO. J. SPEED, P. M.
[Anzeiger copy 2 daily.]

State Librarian,
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float over her Capitol.
H. G. HANLA.

Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathe the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.
Frankfort, Aug. 24, 1861—dtc* [*Drake.*

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
FROM an earnest desire to act intelligibly, and to respond to the wishes of all parts of Kentucky, I hereby request that all parties in the southern part of Kentucky embracing Warren county and the counties below, who desire supplies from Louisville, will make their application to me through A. C. Durham, Esq., a citizen and Inspector of Bowling-Green, Ky., and I will act upon his suggestion. Furthermore, I deem it necessary to give notice that all goods hereafter arriving at Bowling-Green, without a permit from this office, will there be detained for investigation.
CHAS. B. COTTON,
an22 dtf Surveyor of Customs.

Cider and Wine Mills.
WE are making a plain, substantial Mill, for either hand or horse power. It has no cog-wheels or gearing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arranged like that of a threshing-machine, and a tumbling-shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without trouble or expense.
Price at Factory.....$25
Discount to dealers.
A. H. PATCH & CO.,
Kentucky Agricultural Works,
a19 d&wlm1* Market st., bet. Preston and Jackson.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.
POST-OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
PERSONS holding Post-office Stamped Envelopes of the old issue can present them for exchange for an equivalent amount of the new style, at the Cashier's Office for a period of six days, commencing (Monday) morning, August 19, 1861. On and after August 25th the old envelope will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office.
FOR SALE—The new envelope, note, letter, and official size, stamped 3, 6, 10, 24, 90, 97, and 98c. Also the new letter sheet and stamped envelope combined.
a19 d6 JOHN J. SPEED, P. M.

Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives.
WE are authorized to announce JOHN M. TODD, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, which assembles on the first Monday of September next.
a19 d&w to [Yeoman.]

For Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives.
WE are authorized to announce JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives.
a19 d&w to

Office Louisville Union Benevolent Association,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 20, 1861.
THE members of the steamboat Captains' Union Benevolent Association are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Associat on rooms in the city on Monday, the 2d of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The votes of absent members will be received over their own signatures.
a20 d14 M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y.

$100 REWARD.
On the night of the 15th inst., ran away from me, twelve miles south of Bowling-Green, Warren county, Ky., a yellow boy, named JORDAN. Said boy is about 20 years old, rather heavy set, with a complexion long bushy hair, speaks like he was somewhat long-tongued. Was seen at Rocky Hill Station, L. and N. R. R., on the night of the 16th inst., going toward Louisville.
I will give the above reward if taken in any free State and delivered to me or $50 if taken in Kentucky and delivered to me or secured so that I get him.
JESSE BUNCH.
New Woodburn, Ky., Aug. 20. d6*

I. O. O. F.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND PATRIARCH,
August 14, 1861.
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE R. W. G. ENCAMPMENT OF KENTUCKY.
PATRIARCHS: You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1861, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. S., vice William B. Mason, deceased.
S. P. ADAMS,
M. W. G. Patriarch.
WILLIAM WHITE, G. Scribe. a17 dtd

For Door-Keeper of the House of Representatives.
WE are authorized to announce WESLEY R. ORGAR, of Danville, as a candidate for Door-Keeper of the next House of Representatives.
a14 dte

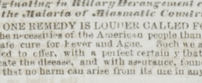
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CATARACT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, is now open and will remain open through the season. We shall be happy to accommodate parties and families at as moderate rates as they stay a week or more.
WHITNEY, JERAULD, & CO.,
Niagara Falls, Aug. 1, 1861. a2 eod1m

CIDER MILLS.
KRAUSER'S CIDER MILL AND WINE PRESS, manufactured by us of the best materials. Simplicity of construction, durability, and effectiveness in making cider or wine unsurpassed. We sold THREE HUNDRED of them last season in Farmers in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Warranted to work well.
Price.....$10
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
je24 d2aw1s&2w2m 4 Main st., Louisville.

C. F. O'DONNELL'S,
No. 323 Fourth st.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON STREETS.
I WILL COMMENCE TO SELL ON
Friday, June 28, '61,
THE balance of my large stock of Spring Goods, including lasts of every description and quality, and also every other description of Dress Goods usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House.
Said goods I will sell at prices that will defy competition in this market.
THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE PRICES.
Fine Madder Prints at 6 cents, worth 10 cents.
" " at 7 cents, worth 12 cents.
" Organdie Lawns at 25 cents, worth 40 cents.
" Solid Colored Barege at 20 cents, worth 40 cents.
" Heavy Black Silk at 81, worth 81 40.
" Mozambique at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
" Bleached Cotton, yard wide, at 8 cents, worth 12 cents.
" Heavy Brown Cotton, yard wide, at 6 cents, worth 10 cents.
Said goods will be sold at very low prices, lower than any house in the city in order to make room for my fall stock.
CHAS. F. O'DONNELL,
je28 deod6 PROPRIETOR.

CARRIAGES,
Rockaways and Coaches
1861. For Spring, 1861.
Rockaway Buggies,
Extension Top Slide-seats,
Shifting Top Buggies,
One Spring Wagons.
And a large assortment of Carriages of every description, which we are offering
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Also an assortment of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS comprising Springs, Axles, Leather Bands, &c., at
I. P. STONE & CO.'S,
above the Galt House,
mi3 deod3wcow a north side.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of Diseases originating in Biliary Derangement caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.
NO ONE REMEDY IS LOUDER CALLED FOR BY the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the suffering which in its turn attends the attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered in this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and prevention. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for its speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Importers of Guns & Fishing Tackle,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 81 Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.

We are now receiving a large stock of fine and plain double and single barrel Guns, Colt's and Allen's Pistols, Rifles of every description, and every article used by Gunners and Sportsmen; also Fishing Tackle of every description, all of which they will sell for cash or to punctual customers. Give us a call, all of you who are in want.

SCHOOLS.

Masonic University,
LAGRANGE, KY.
THE ensuing session of this institution will open on Wednesday, September 4, 1861. The President will furnish ten students with board in his family. Early application necessary. Address
a23 d12 Rev. JOHN TRIMBLE, jr.,
President.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON
WILL resume her SCHOOL for Girls and Boys on Monday, September 2, on Fourth street, three doors north of Chestnut, east side. Terms made known on application.
a23 d12

Kentucky University.
THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT of this institution will begin its next session on the third Monday in September.
Tuition $30 per annum.
Boarding from $2 50 to $3 per week.
All moneys for expenses to be deposited with J. W. Cardwell, bursar.
With its large endowment, its very able Faculty, its thorough and extensive program

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.2:30 P. M.
t. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....11:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, Aug. 12, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago Express.....5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....3:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Train, daily.....9:00 A. M.
Lebanon, Accommodation (Sundays excepted).....7:00 A. M.
Bardstown and Elizabethtown, " .....5:00 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:00 M.

Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 5:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M.

Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 11:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:30 P. M.

Shawneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:30 P. M.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR AUGUST 23.

CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max. Min.	BAROMETER.	Thermtr attached.
7 o'k | 2 o'k | 9 o'k |		7 o'clk. | 2 o'clk | 9 o'clk. |	7 o'l | 2 o'l | 9 o'l
65 | 75 | 63 | 75 | 55	29 .90	29 .78	29 .78	29 .780	68 | 72 | 73

DEW POINT. Psychrometer. — Wind.

7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
Wet | Dry	Wet | Dry	Wet | Dry			
62 | 69	62 | 75	59 | 65	n.	n.	c.

CLOUDS. — RAIN

7 o'clock				
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	In guage inches.
3	Cu.	6	W.	.01

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—It should be borne in mind that, after Sunday, the 25th inst., the old issue of stamped envelopes will not be redeemed by the Postoffice Department. Postmaster Speed is prepared to redeem all envelopes of that description that may be presented on or before Saturday next.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—As we have just made a change in our carriers, we would be obliged to any of our subscribers who may fail to get their papers to notify us in person or through the postoffice.

MILITARY DISPLAY.—The city wore a military air yesterday. At some time during the day "squadron's were set" in almost every street, and the music of the "ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum" reminded one of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." At an early hour of the afternoon an elegant flag was presented to the Sumpter Greys, Capt. Bowman; later in the day the Juvenile Zouaves deployed in front of the Journal office; and yet later, a battalion of five companies from the 1st Regiment of the Home Guard, aired their new uniforms and their knowledge of tactics in the public thoroughfares. The battalion was composed of the Tompkins Zouaves, Capt. Mills; the Boone Guards, Capt. Byerly; the Delph Guards, Capt. O'Daily; the Anderson Guards, Capt. Harris; and the Howard Guards, Capt. Shepherd. They were thoroughly exercised at the corner of Eighteenth street and Broadway, and passed the trying ordeal of the army drill with the precision of veterans. As they subsequently passed through the most thronged streets their movements and general appearance excited universal admiration. The battalion was under command of Col. W. P. Boone, who was supported by Lieut. Col. Dillard and Maj. Gault. Our citizens are justly proud of our Home Guard organization, and with that strong arm of defence we could desire no more potent means of resisting invasion or quelling internal strife.

SMUGGLING.—Surveyor Anthony, of New Albany, informs the New Albany Ledger that a case of smuggling was detected by him on Wednesday night. Two men were caught in the attempt to take across the river a box containing contraband goods—army buttons, sashes, trimmings, &c. On being overhauled, the men, much frightened, declared that they had received the goods from a citizen of New Albany on the order of a citizen of Louisville, but formerly of New Albany. On being confronted by Mr. Anthony, the New Albany man at first denied that he received the order in question, but finally said he had torn it up. Both are well known, and one is a prominent member of the Republican party.

☞ The exercises at Camp Joe Holt yesterday were of peculiar interest. During the afternoon Jas. Speed, E q., presented a beautiful flag to the Speed Rifles, a company which had been named in his honor. Mr. Speed made the presentation speech, and the banner was received by Col. L. H. Rousseau, both of which addresses were chaste and eloquent. The interesting exercises were closed by the presentation to the company by Mrs. Speed of an elegant copy of the Word of God.

☞ A great deal has been said about the readiness with which the Confederate loan has been taken. The Memphis Appeal of Thursday, however, contains a notice to the effect that Mr. Hollingsworth, who has been deputed by the Government to canvass Tennessee in behalf of the Confederate loan, was then in that city, and would speak at Raleigh yesterday, his object being to exhort planters to contribute to the loan.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A stand of colors will be presented to the Second Ward Rangers at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Mrs. Wm. Cross's residence, on Madison, between Hancock and Jackson.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—This valuable institution furnishes us each day with papers from all quarters in advance of the mails.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The weekly exhibition will take place as usual this morning at Masonic Temple.

LETTER EXPRESS COMPANY.—We are indebted to the American Letter Express Company for files of Southern papers.

☞ There will be a trotting match at the New Albany fair-grounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

☞ Thanks to Mr. O. P. Myers, the well-known news agent, for files of Cincinnati papers.

SEIZURE OF HORSES.—We learn from the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger that a party of secessionists of that city undertook, last week, to carry a drove of horses into East Tennessee by way of Cumberland Gap, part of the drove belonging to a Mr. Nelson, of that State. Arriving at Collier's, this side of Barbourville, the passage of horsemen in the night led them to apprehend trouble, when they turned their course to Wheeler's Gap. Stopping for the night near Williamsburg, in Whitley county, a party composed chiefly of Tennesseans who had been driven from that State for loyalty to the Union, arrested them and seized their horses. We understand that the danger of such an enterprise was well known to the young gentlemen before they left here, and they vowed their purpose not to be taken; but they were taken, and no blood spilled. The act of Congress forfeits these horses, one-half to the use of the parties giving information and the other half to the United States.

☞ The Vicksburg Whig says nearly every lady, old and young, in Warren county is busily engaged knitting socks for the soldiers—and that the result of their labor will soon be collected together and sent on to the army.

ARREST FOR TREASON.—John Hart was held to answer a charge of high treason before Commissioner Halliday in Cincinnati on Thursday. Five horses in his possession were taken by the United States authorities.

SPIES.—Michael Shaeffer and Pressley Gamble were arrested on Island No. 10, near Memphis, two or three days ago as spies. They were put in jail at Memphis. They say they were on a fishing expedition.

☞ The Confederate Congress has confirmed the nomination of Edward J. Hardin, vice Henry R. Jackson, resigned, for Judge of the District Court for the District of Georgia.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The Montgomery Mail is of opinion, from the returns in, that Shorter is elected Governor of Alabama by from three to five thousand majority.

☞ At a meeting of the Home Guards of Pittsburg, on Tuesday night, twenty companies expressed themselves ready to take the field at once.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river is rising at this point, with seven feet water in the canal last evening. The weather is clear and cool.

We learn by telegraph that the Kentucky river is high and was rising fast yesterday at Frankfort.

At Pittsburg yesterday the river was rising, with six feet in the channel.

At Cincinnati also at noon yesterday the river was rising, having risen three inches in the previous twenty-four hours.

The Cheney, the craft seized recently by Gen. Pillow is used to convey the sick of the army from New Madrid to Memphis.

The favorite steamer Superior is the mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

The fine steamer Star Grey Eagle, Capt. Donnally, will take her place in the Louisville and Henderson mail line to-day, leaving Portland at five o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Lusk, Voris, and Donnally are the clerks, all of whom are clever gentlemen. The Grey Eagle has been refitted and newly painted.

The old favorite, the Dove, Capt. Sanders, is in the field again, and will leave for Frankfort, Oregon, and Coger's Landing, on the Kentucky river, at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Neptune, Capt. Dean, will leave for St. Louis at twelve o'clock to-day.

The faithful Diligent, Capt. Cobb, is the regular packet for Troy at the usual hour this afternoon.

☞ Horses and mules wanted by J. H. Dennis, corner of Twelfth and Main streets. See advertisement. a23 d12&w2

INDIANAPOLIS A MILITARY RENDEZVOUS.—A special despatch from Washington to the Chicago Tribune says Indianapolis has been designated for a camp of rendezvous and instruction. All companies, and parts of companies, raised in any part of the State, or in contiguous loyal territory, will be sent there, formed into regiments, drilled, and made ready for effective service.

☞ General Wool has been twenty-one years and two months a Brigadier General. He entered the army as a full Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, New York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. Scott's debut as a Captain of Light Artillery, which took place May 3, 1808.

☞ In referring to the demand for lead in the South, the Little Rock True Democrat says there are excellent lead mines in Arkansas, some so rich that hunters have mould bullets directly from the ore. There are lead mines in the vicinity of Little Rock capable of yielding enough lead to supply the Confederacy.

☞ The New Orleans Picayune says several small lots of new cotton having been brought to Shreveport, Louisiana, reminds the planters of the recommendation of the New Orleans cotton factors, adding that the cotton will be much safer on the interior plantations than on the river banks.

A SHOTGUN COMPANY.—The Savannah (Ga.) Republican says that Mr. George W. Lamar, of that city, is raising a company, to be armed with shotguns, with bayonets attached, with an assurance that they will be received immediately into the service in Virginia.

☞ The Potomac is spanned by two bridges—one called the Chain Bridge, about six miles above Washington, and the other called the Long Bridge, crossing the stream immediately into the upper part of the town on the road to Alexandria.

☞ A deaf mute named Hardy, from Russellville, Ky., was arrested in Gen. Sherman's camp, New York, recently as a spy.

☞ Thos. B. Lincoln has been held for trial at Cincinnati on the charge of high treason.

☞ The North Carolina State Legislature is now in extra session at Raleigh.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FORT UNION, New Mexico, Aug. 6, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: It is almost impossible to be certain of anything where so much uncertainty prevails as at this post. Yet there are some things which *we know* worth recording. The first is, that we are expecting an attack from the Texans, and the second is, that, if they do attack us, they will be the worst whipped troops that ever entered Uncle Sam's Territories; for although we are weak in numbers, yet in strength of position and arms we are a match for any troops that could be sent against us, even at an odds of seven to one.

Many rumors are afloat in regard to the position of affairs on the Texas border, but they are of too contradictory a nature to report. However, from the most reliable sources we are assured that Forts Fillmore, Stanton, and Craig are well prepared for any emergency, and will fight it out to the end.

The two regiments of New Mexican volunteers called for by the President have been mustered into service, and are being disciplined and drilled constantly. They may make good soldiers, but as a general thing very little confidence can be placed in "greaser" valor.

There are a few Kentuckians at this post, all of whom are proud of the position the Union men of their native State have taken in the present crisis; and I for one must say that I trust the day will never come when the gallant sons of Kentucky shall array themselves against the General Government, for ill indeed does it become the present generation to turn a parricidal hand against that Government under which their fathers gathered so much honor and renown. But, if a few fanatics will persist in the endeavor to involve Kentucky in the general ruin, they may rest assured that there are many of her sons "with hearts as brave and hands as true" as can be found on earth, who will rally around the ensign of our Union, with the firm determination to perish sooner than see their flag dishonored or their country dismembered. Though there are ties dearer than life which bind my heart to my native State, yet I would rend those ties, even though it drew my heart's blood, sooner than I would follow Kentucky out of the Union or raise a hand against that flag, which has been my pride and boast, my glory and delight, from my earliest youth to the present time.

Hitherto, in the little which I have ever written for any press, I have chosen to remain "*incog.*," but in the present condition of our country's affairs, I hold that every man, be he citizen or soldier, who essays to write for the public, should, with his own proper signature, hold himself personally responsible for every word or sentiment he may write.

With this apology for departing from the practice of many able writers, I would most respectfully subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,
O. L. BALDWIN,
I. Co., 7th Infty, U. S. A.

DESTITUTION IN THE ARMY.—R. W. Barnwell, Jr., of South Carolina, in a letter from Charlottesville, Virginia, dated August 12th, to the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Charleston, thanking him for contributions of hospital stores, remarks:

Our weekly report, which will appear in a day or so in the Charleston papers, will show how great the necessity for these supplies, and let me say to you what I cannot in the papers—they are not half enough to meet the demand. The destitution of army in clothing and food is terrible.

KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.—The Lebanon Kentuckian contains the following, which we most cordially endorse:

No portion of the State has been truer to the Union than the city of Louisville, and it seems to us that some special recognition of her loyalty would at least be exceedingly proper. Mr. W. K. Thomas, the present jailer of Jefferson county, is eminently qualified for the performance of all the duties connected with the office of Keeper of the Penitentiary. Eight years' experience as jailer, where the number of prisoners is constantly very great, is not a light consideration when the State is seeking a competent man for the place mentioned. In addition to Mr. Thomas's fitness for the office, he has ever been one of the truest and most influential supporters of the Union in this State, and his election by the Legislature would be an act alike reflecting credit upon itself and conferring benefit upon the Commonwealth. We sincerely hope he will allow his name to be used as a candidate.

EPISCOPAL RESIGNATION. — The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of the 12th inst., says:

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Ly, Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, writes to a friend in this city that he has resigned his jurisdiction and given official notice of that fact to the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

He deems this act to be required by the peculiar circumstances of his position. The other Bishops in the South, inasmuch as their dioceses are no longer within the territory of the United States, are excluded, under the constitution and canons from the church in the United States. Bishop Ly's jurisdiction extends into both the Confederate and the United States, and includes Arkansas, New Mexico, and the intervening Indian nations. His resignation is necessary, in order that he may unite with the Southern Bishops and dioceses, and be relieved from an embarrassing connection with the church in the North.

☞ Who can be the Gen. Buckner that our correspondent speaks of? Can he be the late Inspector General of the State Guards?

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 22, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Gen. Buckner passed down yesterday on the 3 o'clock train, and while at the depot entered into conversation with a restless, reckless, and perambulating gang of "*peace agitators*, who, by the way, never fail to visit the depot en masse upon the arrival of every train, and, in an animated and excited manner, urged our Jeff Davisites to organize into military companies at once and proceed to drill. "Yes," said he, "drill, even though you may not *now* have any gun; drill with broom sticks, canes, corn stalks, or anything, and in a *very short time* you shall be supplied with all the arms you want, and *then*"—here the General was observed to wink very mysteriously and make use of some very significant signs, supposed to be known only to the initiated.

Now, the question is, *what then?* This *cornstalk* General further said he "was on his way to the first district to learn more of the position of affairs in that section," and no doubt to prepare the belligerent Burnettites to act immediately upon the forthcoming proclamation (pronunciamento) of our *corn oil* Governor. Now can you, sirs, with your far-seeing sagacity, tell us of this peace-loving community what is meant by the promise of this Magoffin General to arm our already sufficiently dangerous and troublesome secessionists? Is this another movement of the Couper's *white feigism?* "*Is it peace?*" Will not the lamb-like Courier enlighten us upon the subject of the General's mission to Southern Kentucky? If it is peace, why did he not carry the white flag? Respectfully, X. X.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The following opinion of Attorney-General Bates on the proposition to divide the State was read, on Thursday last, in the Virginia Convention, now in session at Wheeling:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 12, 1861.

Hon. A. F. Ritchie, Virginia Convention, Wheeling:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant was received this hour, and as you ask an immediate answer, you, of course, will not expect me to go elaborately into the subject.

I have thought a great deal upon the question of dividing the State of Virginia into two States; and since I came here, as a member of the Government, I have conversed with a good many, and corresponded with some, of the good men of Western Virginia in regard to that matter. In all this intercourse, my constant and earnest effort has been to impress upon the minds of those gentlemen the vast importance—not to say necessity—in this terrible crisis of our National affairs, to abstain from the introduction of any new elements of revolution, to avoid, as far as possible, all new and original theories of Government; but, on the contrary, in all the insurgent Commonwealths to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the old constitutional standard of principle, and to the traditional habits and thoughts of the people. And I still think that course is dictated by the plainest teachings of prudence.

The formation of a new State out of Western Virginia is an original, independent act of revolution. I do not deny the power of revolution (I do not call it right—for it is never prescribed, it exists in force, and has and can have no law but the will of the revolutionists.) Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the Constitutions—of Virginia and the nation. And hence it is plain that you cannot take that course without weakening, if not destroying, your claims upon the sympathy and support of the General Government, and without disconcerting the plan already adopted both by Virginia and the General Government, for the reorganization of the revolted States, and the restoration of the integrity of the Union. That plan, I understand to be this: When a State, by its perverted functionaries, has declared itself out of the Union, we avail ourselves of all the sound and loyal elements of the State—all who own allegiance to, and claim protection of the Constitution, to form a State Government, as nearly as may be, upon the former model, and claiming to be the very State which has been, in part, overthrown by the successful rebellion. In this way we establish a constitutional nucleus around which all the shattered elements of the Commonwealth may meet and combine, and thus restore the old State in its original integrity.

This, I verily thought, was the plan adopted at Wheeling, and recognized and acted upon by the General Government here. Your Convention annulled the revolutionary proceedings at Richmond, both in the Convention and General Assembly, and your new Government formally demanded of the President the fulfillment of the constitutional guarantee in favor of *Virginia*—Virginia, as known to our fathers and to us. The President admitted the obligation and promised his best efforts to fulfill it; and the Senate admitted your Senators, not as representing a new and nameless State, now for the first time heard of in our history, but as representing "the good old Commonwealth."

Must all this be undone, and a new and hazardous experiment be ventured upon, at the moment when dangers and difficulties are thickening around us? I hope not—for the sake of the nation and the State, I hope not. I had rejoiced in the movement in Western Virginia, as a legal, constitutional, and safe refuge from revolution and anarchy—as at once an example and fit instrument for the restoration of all the revolted States.

I have not time now to discuss the subject in its various bearings. What I have written, is written with a running pen, and will need your charitable criticism.

If I had time I think I could give persuasive reason for declining the attempt to create a new State at this perilous time. At another time, I might be willing to go fully into the question, but now I can say no more.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

EAST TENNESSEEANS AT DANVILLE.—The Danville (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial wrote that paper as follows on the 20th:

Yesterday at noon 214 East Tennesseans, refugees from Southern tyranny, passed through Danville. Their progress was not that of loud huzzas and acclamations, for spectator and refugee were filled with emotions too deep for utterance. Escorted by a large number of citizens, they marched in silence through the streets to the Seminary yard, where a bountiful dinner was prepared by the generous hospitality of the citizens for their benefit. Not a shout greeted them, but the mingled indignation and astonishment that paled the cheeks of loyal men and women, when they beheld this evidence of the tyranny of the Southern Confederacy, spoke volumes in behalf of Union and Liberty. The privations that these men had undergone in making their escape was clearly shown by the worn and tattered appearance of their clothing. Nearly all the men without property—some with bare shreds of shirts—others with pants worn threadbare—while some were even without shoes. Many of them had their guns with them, which they had managed to preserve from the vigilance of the patrols which were daily marching up and down the Tennessee line to prevent such escapes. They had been compelled to either acknowledge the authority of the Southern Confederacy or seek safety in flight. Like noble and true patriots they preferred the latter, and bidding a last adieu to parents, wives, and children, they took the hunches and fled to Kentucky. Every one had fled in the night. Some of them were men of property, but expressed fears that it would be taken from their wives and children, whom they left behind, and appropriated to the benefit of Jeff. Davis's army. Said an old man who addressed Judge Bowman as they had eaten heartily, "they told me I must support Jeff Davis or leave the country. I fled through the mountains to old Kentucky. For sixty years I have looked up to them stars and stripes, (pointing to the banner) and if the Lord lets me, I intend to look up to them for sixty years longer." It was rustic language, but it came from as true and patriotic a heart as ever beat in human bosom. Some of these poor fellows were deeply affected, and unable from their emotions, and choked utterance, to say more than that they had left wife, and home, and children.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.—We find the following details of news heretofore limited by telegraph in the New Orleans Picayune, under date of La Paso, July 29:

Our troops fought 500 Federals on Thursday. Loss on our side none; loss by the Federals, Lieut. McNeally, dangerously wounded, and Lieut. Brooks slightly, three killed and five or six wounded privates. Saturday the Federals evacuated Fillmore and fled on the way to Stanton. Yesterday they were pursued and the whole command taken prisoners of war.

Our mail to Tucson was cleaned out by Apaches and all hands killed—Thomas's party, seven in number—nine mules killed, and the coach entirely destroyed.

It occurred at Cook's Springs.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. — We clip the following item from the Savannah Republican, of the 19th instant:

The schooner Adaline, Captain Smith, from Nassau, N. P., successfully ran the blockade at Fernandina, on Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fired at several times by the vessel blockading the port. The cruiser also lowered her boats and went in pursuit of the schooner, which they thought had run on a shoal, but a sudden squall coming up, they were compelled to return to their vessel, lest they become their safety. The Adaline, however, continued on her course, and arrived safely in Fernandina on Thursday. The cargo of the Adaline consists of coffee, cigars, fruit, etc., and is worth between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

The Adaline also brought as passengers J. A. G. Gerry, and several other officers who had resigned from the United States Navy. They arrived here on Saturday, by the Gulf road, and left the same day for Richmond to tender their services to the Confederate Government.

This is the second time the Adaline has encountered the blockading squadron and passed it unsuccessfully both times.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE PRIVATEERS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following table:

STEAMER.	GUNS.	LOCATION.	DATE.
Sumpter	6	Curacoa	August 3
Gordon	2	Off Hatteras	August 10
Coffee	2	Off Hatteras	August 3
McRae	2	Off Hatteras	August 5
Vixen	1	New Orleans	July 17
Marion	4	Norfolk	
Winslow	2	Off Hatteras	August 9
Fagan	1	Aequia Creek	August 10
SCHOONERS.			
Jeff Davis	8	Lat. 25, Lon. 87	August 1
Unknown	"	Hatteras Inlet	July 27
"	"	Crooked Island	August 1
"	"	Lat. 30, Lon. 73	August 4
SLOOPS.			
York	"	Off Hatteras	August 6
Dixie	"	Off Hatteras	August 6

The list will be corrected from time to time.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, August 23.*—Michael Flood, drunkenness and exposure of his person. Fined $20.

Riley Hawkins, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for three months.

Charles Platt, f. m. c., and Nancy Hughes, a white woman, disorderly conduct. Bail in $300 for twelve months.

Peter Merkle and S. Graff, arraigned on cross-warrants. Own bond of each in $200 for six months' good behavior.

CONTRABAND.—We learn from the Lebanon Kentuckian that on Friday, the 16th, J. W. Neville, of that place, with a detachment of ten or twelve armed men, arrested two wagons at Saloma, Taylor county, containing jeans, supposed to be destined for the Southern Confederacy. In consequence the secessionists became indignant, and threatened to interfere, and Mr. Neville, fearing an attack, procured reinforcements from the New Market Home Guard. On Saturday twelve seceshers, armed with shot-guns, rifles, &c., started for Saloma, but getting scared at the large number of Lincoln muskets there, turned back, and threatened to send to Greensburg after a cannon and more men. Hearing this, ten members of the Independent Guards, of Lebanon, started for the "seat of war" on Saturday night. On Sunday Mr. Neville received a despatch from Marshal Williamson, of Danville, ordering the wagons to be released, saying that he had examined and then passed them. On Monday, however, Mr. Cotton sent a gentleman up from Louisville, and upon learning the state of affairs, the agent immediately took the train for Glasgow, intending to capture and stop them there.

☞ Judge Sample Orr reached St. Louis on Tuesday night. He quit his home near Springfield, Mo., on Thursday last, leaving a sick wife and some small children to the mercies of the rebel vagrants. The St. Louis Democrat says that Judge Orr ran a great risk in remaining so near the rebel army for so many days after the battle, but saved himself by keeing a sharp look out and spending the nights in the open prairie. One of his boys was taken prisoner but managed to escape. Another came on with his father to Jefferson City. Judge Orr says he has no doubt the rebels have devastated his farm.

☞ John Evans, formerly editor of the Great Barrington (Mass.) Press, was wounded at Bull Run. While the surgeon was amputating his arm, a gentleman observed, "You are done for fighting now;" and he replied, "That is all that troubles me."

DR ROBERT HUNTER, OF NEW YORK, ON THE CAUSES AND CURE OF CATARRH.

LETTER NO. I.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

From the frequency of Catarrhal Affections as forerunners of genuine tubercular consumption, the relationship between "Colds, Coughs, and Consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention can not be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes, by which breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives injury from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

Chronic Catarrh follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first" we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw colored mucous which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" or coughed out from time to time during the day. In the "second" there are small sores formed inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third" a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth" the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive smell especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several such cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become milder, to regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first or "forming" stage, and a last or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately "ulcerated," and a last or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately filled with tubercles, or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months and often years of irritation—of slow insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis," from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single lobule; from the first deposition of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe or a whole lung with tubercle, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung diseased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard Consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hetic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to regard the name Consumption as the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise, we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as "it's only a Catarrh," "the disease is all in the throat," or "it is only a slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave!

TREATMENT.

Chronic catarrh, like asthma and consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of means of relief within our reach, or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature, for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forms of the materia medica—solids, fluids, and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little warm water up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative," by the stomach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation, which exists in greater or less intensity in the nasal passages, involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only. The course I have pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times a day, through a breathing instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to exhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution thrown against every side of the posterior nares at the same instant. Early in practice, finding the want of such an instrument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax, and perforated with small holes. To this I fitted a piston, and used it as a syringe. Since then I have brought this instrument to its present perfection. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment, I have been able to break up in the most inveterate chronic Catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been, that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred, when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately, catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater of less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of these "colds in the head" which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. Catarrh is the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrhal affection.

There is one other point which ought not to be overlooked in speaking of catarrh. This disease is the cause of that huskiness in the voice, and loss of clearness and tone which so many young people experience in singing. Nothing is more unpleasant than for a young lady, when asked to sing, to be compelled to stop every few minutes to clear the voice, and finally *break down*. How many of these warnings we receive, and yet disregard them until bronchitis or consumption take the place of catarrh, and the bloom of health gives place to the hectic of decline.

My next letter will be on "sore throat."

Your ob't serv't,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 47 East 12th street, New York.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23, 1861.

NOTE.—Dr. Hunter, the writer of the above letter, is now at the Louisville Hotel, where he may be consulted by those suffering from bronchial and pulmonary complaints.

DIED,

Yesterday morning 2 d Aug., EDWARD SHIPPEN, son of James and Jane Speed, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will be at the residence of his parents, on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets at o'clock P. M. to-day (Saturday). The friends of the family are invited without further notice. 1*

Attention, Crittenden Zouaves!

You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in full dress uniform, armed and equipped.

By order of Captain commanding.
a24 1d&bl* R. SOMERBY, O. S.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer's large sale of buggies and carriages takes place this morning, at his auction rooms. The entire lot is to be unreservedly sold.

NOTICE.—Elder Wm. Johnson, from Ghent, Carroll county, Ky., will preach at the East Baptist Church next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Mr. Louis Jansen will officiate in the Christian Church to-morrow, Elder Henderson being absent in Fayette county.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of the Presbyterian Female School.

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ The painted photographs now made at Elrod's, No. 409 Main street, and painted by one of the best artists in America, are sold at very low prices. Reader, get yours. a22 d4

HOOP SKIRTS FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES. An extra good article and for sale low at
J. SUES'.

S. BARKER & CO., 317 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.—We offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods of all grades bleached and brown from three quarters to three yards wide. Also, their whole stock of dress at greatly reduced prices. 500 pieces of linen goods and house-keeping articles very low. 300 pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid, and striped cambric, jaconets, mulls, swiss, and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handerchiefs, embroidery, and laces. Also, 1,000 dozen of hosiery of all kinds and sizes. Also, carpets and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

S. BARKER & CO.
Monday, Aug. 5.—a5 dtf

MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.—Bowel diseases of almost every form are now prevailing in our city, and the attention of our fellow-citizens is called to the following efficacious and approved remedies, viz: *Louisiana Cholera Drops, McGehee's Liquid Amber, Prof. McClintock's Cholera Preventives, and the Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup.*

All are sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, No. 74 Fourth st., near Main. aug7 deod&weow

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be suppied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.
ap16 deod

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would spectfully invite the attention of the ladies to m extensive stock, which I am offering lower thar at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, blac silk mantles, French chintz, percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting

All of which will be sold low at
G. B. TABB'S,
m22 j&b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Confound these Flies, how they bite! is the exclamation of a man who has not used the Lightning Fly-Killer, and is trying to take a nap after dinner. He's not deserving of pity, for the paper costs but Six Cents. But perhaps he does not know it is for sale by Wilson, Peter, & Co. a19 d&w1

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. — We need hardly point out to our intelligent readers that the chance of a war breaking out between Great Britain and the United States is of the most distant kind. The dispatch of troops to Canada affords no proof that Lord Palmerston expects a collision with the Republic. Whenever there is the most remote possibility of danger approaching, then it is the policy of the English authorities to send troops. Their very presence is a security against danger. The troops must lie somewhere; the army is maintained in full force and efficiency, and a few regiments may as well be stationed in the Canadas as elsewhere. We are by no means sure that the military authorities in England knew enough to be aware that the collision in the United States would necessarily take place far from our frontier. A foolish story was started that the St. Lawrence Canal locks were in danger, and troops are now actually employed in watching them. In all probability the War Office imagines Jeff. Davis to be in full force just across the border. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The London papers grumble at the expense of sending the troops here, and say the Canadians should defend themselves. They are utterly unreasonable. Consider the cause of the present absurd alarm. Have the Canadians any anxieties about cotton? Is there any desire on the part of Mr. Cartier to raise the blockade? Not at all. The war, if it come at all, would proceed from English interests, and how unreasonable it would be under such circumstances for England to ask us to defend ourselves. We are willing to help in a good cause, but it is useless to conceal that in case of a collision with the States, the main part of the fighting must be done by the British army, and the munitions of war come from the arsenals of Woolwich at the cost of Britain.

But, as we have said before, the British Government does not anticipate war with the States, nor is it likely to happen. The American people are engaged in a long and arduous civil contest, out of which they will come, whatever may be the result, in a prostrate condition, anxious only to resume the arts of peace, and fearful of falling into the condition of barbarism which war is apt to engender. There are some people who talk of the States being ruled at the end of the fight by a military dictator and a standing army, who will naturally seek new conquests. These persons generally urge that republics in past ages have been subverted by military power. There is a great difference between any republic which has ever before existed and that of the United States. The ancient republics were ruled by a single city; when the city fell before the conqueror, the liberties of the republic fell with it. The French Republic was destroyed by the conquest of Paris, which formed it. If Gen. McClellan, Gen. Banks, or any other successful commander, were to desire to become the Cæsar of America (the idea is very absurd, but there are many people who consider it a reality), he would have to cross a good many Rubicons before he would be able to make things pleasant. If he took Washington, he would have a magnificent capital and no more. If he took New York, he would have money, but no more influence over the mass of the population than his Orderly Sergeant. It is the rural population, the reading population, who rule the United States, and no military dictator could conquer. If he could, he would not be able to control them for a day. The greatest standing army that ever was raised would not keep down twenty millions of reading men inhabiting a country thousands of miles in extent. The Americans do not desire to assail England, and the English do not want to assail America. There is no real cause of quarrel now, and none is likely to arise if both sides preserve civil tongues, and do not let cotton come between them and their wits. Our duty in Canada is to avoid irritating collisions with our neighbors, who are very good customers in our markets. The task is not difficult if men will forget party and seek the good of the country.—*Toronto Globe, August 16.*

ANOTHER DASTARDLY ACT—*Train Fired into—One Federal Soldier Killed and three Wounded.*—We learn from Conductor Newcomb that he left Palmyra with his train about 7 o'clock Friday evening to convey the soldiers quartered there to Brookfield, and that when he got about four miles west of Palmyra and within three quarters of a mile of Caldwell station, the train was fired into from a corn field. A private named Fell, belonging to company D, 15th Illinois regiment, was shot in the head and instantly killed. Three more privates belonging to the same company were wounded, one of whom, we learn, has since died from a shot he received in the side.

The train was stopped, the fire returned and the corn-field scorralled. It is known that two of the prowling assassins were made to bite the dust, and pay the forfeit of their lives for their prowess, one of whose weapons, a heavy shotgun, was captured and brought down on the train yesterday morning. This we saw with our own eyes. We learn that one of the killed was bayonetted.

The train started again and received some forty or fifty shots from the brush between Monroe and Sheltina, which were returned, and it is known that one of the "bushwhackers," a man named Reilly, was wounded, and Capt. Kale, of one of the Illinois companies, thinks he killed one, as he saw him throw up his hands and fall. All hands on the train escaped, though Conductor Newcomb says a ball passed disagreeably close to his head.

When will these dastardly acts be stopped? We learn that the troops were being withdrawn from the country; and these were the parting salutes they received! General Hayward, Mayor Hixon, and Hon. A. W. Lamb went up the road yesterday to see if they could not put a stop to it.—*Hannibal Messenger, 18th.*

ARREST OF PIERCE BUTLER.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Marshal Millward, accompanied by Deputies Jenkins, Sharkey, and Schuyler, proceeded, by order from the Secretary of War, to a boarding house on Broad street above Penn, where a portion of the premises is occupied as the transient residence of Pierce Butler, Esq. The deputies guarded the house, and the Marshal rang the bell and inquired for Mr. Butler. That gentleman appearing, Mr. Millward arrested him by waving a cane, at the same time repeating the usual formula. Mr. Butler did not resist, and the deputies took him in charge. Butler's effects were examined, but nothing of a suspicious nature found therein.

Mr. Butler was about being walked to a carriage, when the lady of the house asked carelessly:

"Mr. Butler, when will you return?"

Mr. Butler said, in reply, nonchalantly:

"When the war is over."

He was then conveyed down Walnut street to the wharf, where he took the New York boat, en route for Fort Hamilton, New York, where he will be confined until orders are received for his release.

Mr. Butler left for Charleston at the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and returned about two weeks ago. He is said to have been implicated in shipping arms to the South.

Philadelphia Press, 20th.

The schooner Mary Alice, we have before stated, was captured by the privateer Dixie, while on a voyage from Porto Rico to this city (the vessel and cargo being owned by Messrs. Sturgis & Co. of this city), being subsequently recaptured by the U. S. war steamer Wasash, a prize crew being placed on board, and the vessel sent to this city.

On investigation, the Prize Commissioners conclude that the vessel cannot be held as a prize, inasmuch as the vessel and the cargo are the property of loyal citizens, but that the captors are entitled to salvage.

Judge Betts has entered an order directing the release of the Mary Alice, on the payment into court of the amount of salvage found to be due.

The amount of salvage has been fixed as a little over $2 000, and the Messrs. Sturgis have paid that amount into court, and by a subsequent order this amount will be divided according to law among the officers and crew of the Wabash. *N. Y. Tribune, 19th.*

News from Fort Pickens.—There has been very little change in the condition of affairs at Fort Pickens, or among the rebels over the water, as late as the 31st ult. Another regiment from Mississippi had struck tents and started for Richmond. Wilson's Zouaves were becoming impatient at their inaction, and were expected to insist upon a fight or removal from Santa Rosa Island. Considerable jealousy existed between them and the regulars in the fort, who are disposed to regard the operations of the rebels with more equanimity than the Zouaves. In consequence of this feeling, and fearful that it might lead to an untimely collision with the enemy, Col. Brown, the commandant at Pickens, had issued an imperative order that no hostile movement whatsoever should be made by the national troops, unless in reply to an attack from the rebels.

The blockade is efficient in that vicinity.

Seizure of Contraband Goods.—Two wagon-loads of drugs and other contraband goods were seized on Friday by the pickets of Captain McPherson's company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, at Phelps's Cross Roads, en route for Pope's Creek, whence they were to be taken into Virginia. A detachment from the troops stationed at Annapolis Junction were sent out in command of Capt. Barton, and arrested Mr. Brummell, of Baltimore, who had the goods in charge, together with a negro driver. All were taken to the Junction. The goods are contained in fifteen or twenty boxes. Mr. Brummell has confessed that they were bought by parties in Baltimore for persons in Richmond, and that a Richmond draft for nearly $5,000 was sent over to cover the expense. The goods and prisoners were detained. *National Intelligencer, 19th.*

A process has been invented for an improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel during the operation of puddling. A small quantity of gold is introduced, which, by diffusion throughout the mass, is said to confer extraordinary advantages. The process is to be applied to the manufacture of artillery, ships' plates, anchor cables, and all those portions of railway plant in which tenacity is most essential.

A New Trade.—A new branch of trade has just developed itself at Wilmington, Del., the results of which will, no doubt, tell upon the prosperity of that city. The lumber mills have been for a long time past, and are now, engaged in sawing lumber for the English ship-builders. The material worked is principally of the choicest oaks.

APPOINTMENTS.—Wm. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, has been appointed Governor of that Territory.

Leander J. S. Turney, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Washington Territory.

A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska Territory, to be Secretary thereof.

Between two and three hundred Chinese guns, captured during the late Chinese war, have arrived at Woolwich. Some of them are over eleven feet long, with a calibre of eight inches. The largest are of bronze, and the smaller of brass and iron.

CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.

Kahn, I. & Co., north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Thos. & Co., 430 Main street.
Henry, Samuel G. & Co., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Brent, H. & Co., 567 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 631 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Munn & Co., corner of Green and 8th.
Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., 515 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 484 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Riede's (formerly Harris's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.

Redford, A. H., 223 Third street.
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madden, F., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Bankers.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Blencher.

Osborne, Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

Mandeville, J. C., & Co., Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main sts.
Sproule & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main sts.

Cloths and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. Von Borries & Co., 466 Main st., bet. Bullitt and 5th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Small, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.

Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.

Reynado, Ed., Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

China and Glassware.

Casseday & Hopkins, 534 Main st.
Critcher & McCready, 412 Main st.
Jaeger, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden & Gantt, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Dawes, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.

Cement.

McHarry, F., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Stone, I. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Morris, J. S. & Sons, 461 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 482 Main st.
Wilder, E., 448 Main st.

Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.

Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 2d and 3d.
Mark & Downs, Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson.
Tabb, G. B., corner 4th and Market.

Furs and Fur Goods.

Craig, A., Main street, between 6th and 7th.

Fancy Goods, Embroideries, and Trimmings.

Ranchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jeff.

Fishing Tackle, Guns, and Pistols.

Dickson & Gilmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 5th street, bet. Main and Market.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co.'s and Agents.

American Ins. Co., H. Dent, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Jefferson Ins. Co., Wm. Muir, Sec., Main, bet. 2d and 3d.
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.
Ross, Wm., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Ross, Sec., Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Blanchard, Geo. & Son, cor. 2d and Main sts.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.

Donally & Strader, 3d st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.

Stewart & Barter, 545 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Hart & Clark, 3d st., bet Main and Market.
Monks, Joseph, 396 Main street.
Schroeder & Son, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zaccone, A. & Son, 5th st., bet. Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Ellis, & Co., cor. Preston, & Walnut & Main, between 1st and 2d.
Broeck, J. N., cor. Main & Wenzel and Walnut, between Brook & Floyd.
Charles, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell.

Mill Furnishing.

Herbert & Wright, 13 3d street.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davis & Speed, 569 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumes.

Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main & Market.

Restaurants.

Cawein, J. & Co. (Walker's), 3d, between Market & Main.
Rueffer, C. C. (St. Charles), 5th, bet. Market and Main.

Stove Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main streets.

Sewing Machines.

Barber, C. T., Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, 302 Fourth st.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th.

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Benedict, D. S. & Son, Main, bet 3d and 4th.
Erwin & Co., Wall street.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Tobacco Commission.

Nock, Wicks, & Co., 512 Main street.

Undertaker.

W Wyatt, cor. 7th and Jefferson streets.

Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c.

RAWSON, ORRIN, 338 Main street.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Wilson, Peter, & Co., 482 Main street.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Ormsby, Collie, 506 Main street.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

Craig, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 6th and 7th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Belknap, W. B. Co., corner Third and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fletcher & Bonnett, Main st., bet. [illegible]
Kendrick, Wm. [illegible] Market and Main.
Lee, [illegible] Main st., below 4th.
Vogt & Klink, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Bauties, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.

Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.

Allen, Moore, & Hayden, Main st, bet. 2d and 3d
Buchanan & Co., 2d, bet. Main and river.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 2d and 3d.
Cood & Moody, Wall st., bet. Main and the river
Castleman & Torbitt, 523 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 419 Main street.
Gay, Wm., 360 Main street.
Halbert, M. & Co., 326 Main street.
Jack & Brother, 518 Main street.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rowland, Todd, & Co., 514 Main street.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

COMPOUND SIRUP of SPIKENARD and TAR.

THIS SIRUP WILL CURE CONSUMPTION AND all kinds of Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Pain in the Liver and pains in the blood, improves the appetite and clears the complexion. This medicine is made of herbs—Indian preparation. I also make a Medicine for scrofula; also a Medicine for Worms and for Felons before they are open; also a Preparation for the Sore Eyes, Summer Complaint, and the Yellow Fevers. These Medicines are all made of herbs, and are for sale in the following Drug Stores:

J. Gottschalk & Co., on corner of Green and Eleventh streets.

John Colgan & Co., on corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.

A. C Went, on Market street, above Preston.

Schmitt & Sutton, on corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets.

I can recommend Mrs. Limebaugh's Compound Sirup of Spikenard and Tar. I have been sick for a long time, and have tried several doctors, and they failed in my case. I was very much swollen and had a severe cough. After using your medicine a while I was cured of my cough and relieved of my swelling. My complexion is good, and now I am doing my own work.

My youngest child had a bad cough for a long time, so severe that her breastbone was sprung from severe coughing in the shape of a chicken bone, but she is now entirely cured and well. She had been treated by the doctors for a long time but they all failed to cure her cough. Now she is well.

I will ever remain your friend.

Mrs. JULIA WILLS.

LOU SVILE, August 6, 1861.

MRS. L. LIMEBAUGH.—Madame: I have used your Compound Sirup in my own case of deep seated bronchial hoarseness, with which I have been afflicted for upward of twenty years, and am satisfied, after having taken three bottles, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties, or the three bottles I have used have relieved me more than anything I have taken, and think it will cure me effectually if I continue to use it. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

Rev. ELIJAH SUTTON.

Any persons suffering with any of the diseases mentioned above can be accommodated with board and good attention. I have desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen desiring private boarding.

Mrs. LIMEBAUGH.

a20 d3m Jefferson n. bet. First and Second sts.

Wanted,

CITY BONDS AND CITY SCRIP.
a6 QUIGLEY, LYONS, & CO.

SUGAR—41 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugar just received and for sale by
a18 GARDNER & CO.

SHOULDERS—10,000 pounds superior well-smoked Shoulders just received and for sale by
a16 GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR—
50 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
25 bbls Loaf Sugar;
In store and for sale by
a18 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

FISH—A large assortment of Mackerel in store and for sale by
a8 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

NEW POINTS—20 cases best new style Prints for fall trade just received and for sale cheap for cash by
[a17] T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

PLAIDS—5 cases heavy Plaids for servants' wear received and for sale cheap for cash by
a17 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

CANTON FLANNELS—10 cases Canton Flannels just received and for sale cheap for cash by
a17 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

DRY GOODS—
10 cases fancy Prints;
8 do bleached Cotton;
5 do Canlet Jeans;
1 case Chambray Gingham;
Received and for sale cheap by
jy13 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN

ST. JAMES SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar-House Molasses in store and for sale by
[a18] AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

CARPET CHAIN—55 bags Carpet Chain, assorted colors, for sale by
jy20 GARDNER & CO.

YELLOW SUGAR—54 bbls New York Yellow Sugar just received and for sale by
jy26 H. W. COOD.

BACON—
5,000 lbs clear Sides;
3,000 lbs Shoulders;
3 000 lbs sugar-cured Hams; for sale by
jy20 GARDNER & CO.

ROPE—Manilla, Hemp, Jute, and Cotton Rope for sale by
jy [illegible] GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR—20 bbls Granulated Sugar just received and for sale by [jy25] GARDNER & CO.

Know Thyself.

DR. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and Surgeon. He tells the true condition and cause of disease by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsey, Saint Vitus's Dance, Cancers, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Ruptures, Diarrhea, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your ailments may be. I do not expect you to place yourself under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and consult. Office, Office 208 First st., between Market and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving correct and true statement of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address

J. H. McCANN, M. D.,
a10 d4thp&weowly Louisville, Ky.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. M. A. WEAVER,

No. 413 Jefferson st., south side, below Fourth,

Offers to the ladies a fine and carefully selected assortment of spring millinery, viz:

Straw Bonnets,
Fancy do.,
Misses' Hats,
Children's do.,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.;

Also, Patterns of the latest styles, just received, duplicated or cut to measure.

☞ Every attention given to dress making.
mar25

HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are taking up Carpets should not put them down again without the PATENT CARPET LINING, procurable only at WILKINS', west side Fourth, between Main and Market streets.

1861 MILLINERY GOODS. 1861

BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S FLATS
(Latest style),
BONNET WIRES, and
BUCKRAM FRAMES always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

☞ BLEACHING AND PRESSING at

Mrs. WM. OSBORNE'S,
a9 318 Jefferson st.

WE are now receiving a good stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, CHILDRENS and MISSES' HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, and SHAKER GOODS, to which we invite the attention of Milliners and Merchants.

CANNON & BYERS,
No. 628 Main street,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.
m7 d1s

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT

Has been removed to north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
an21 d1y ron everv3m

HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs (Hale and Proctor Houses) have been blended and improvements made to accommodate the summer influx of visitors at any time throughout the year. These wonderful Springs positively cure Rheumatism, Contracted Joints, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Gout, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Sterility, Impotency from disease, Venereal diseases, Mercurial diseases, Scrofula and Glandular diseases, and all forms of Skin diseases.

R. S. CLAYTON, Proprietor.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs, will supply circulars to applicants.

N. B.—Mercurial, Iodine, Sulphur, and other medicated vapors furnished when required. jan22 d1y

REMOVAL.

Brandies & Crawford,

GRAIN DEALERS,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.

d28 d1f BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

POWDER

OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for the Manufacturers.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1859.

MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville:

Gents.—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Smyser.

I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

J. D. SMITH.

I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain.

H. FOSKIT.

We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very cleanly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. WOMACK,
J. FRY LAWRENCE,
E. P. TYLER,
H. A. KNEASTER,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR.
A BURNS.

New Importations.

CRUTCHER & McCREADY,

At No. 377 Main street, three doors below the Louisville Hotel,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of China and Queensware. On hand and arriving a large and handsome assortment of Glassware, Brit. and Plated Castors, Looking-Glasses, Lanterns, Waiter-Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars, which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market.

a7

"The amplest, rarest, and most interesting illustrations of the lower creation that have ever reached Europe."—PROFESSOR OWEN (before the Royal Geographical Society.

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Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa; with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus, and other Animals. By Paul B. du Chaillu. With numerous illustrations. 8vo. Muslin (uniform with Livingstone's Travels), price [illegible].

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jy8 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

COTTON BATTING—
200 bales Batting;
50 do Twine;
100 do Candle Wick; for sale by
jy20 GARDNER & CO.

FRESH TEAS—
4 half chests choice Green Teas;
2 cases 2lb caddies;
Fresh and fine; just received and for sale by
jy20 HIBBITT & SON.

SOAP—
150 boxes German Soap;
50 do Palm do;
50 do 20-bar do;
50 do Fancy do; for sale by
jy20 GARDNER & CO.

SOAPS—
50 boxes German and Rosin Soaps;
21 do Fancy Toilet do;
5 do old Castile do;
In store and for sale by
jy20 HIBBITT & SON.

PEACH BASKETS—50 dozen Peach Baskets just received and for sale by
jy18 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

FISH—
20 kits Potomac Shad;
20 kits Family Roe Herring;
5 bbls do do do;
Just received and for sale by
jy13 GARDNER & CO.

WHISKY—50 bbls superior 3 and 5 year old Bourbon Whisky on consignment and for sale by
a8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

BROOMS—150 dozen Brooms of various kinds just received and for sale by
jy18 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

RIO COFFEE—
50 bags Rio Coffee;
75 pockets Java do;
In store and for sale by
a8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—200 bbls in store and for sale by
jy21 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

CANDLES—150 boxes Star and Mold Candles in store and for sale by
j17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—100 bbls Baltimore B Soft Crushed received and for sale by
a18 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RIO COFFEE—200 bags good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
a15 AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

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WATTS, GIVEN, & CO., Paducah, Ky. CRANE & BROWN, Evansville, Ind.

WATTS, CRANE, & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

45 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WE have opened a House in the City of New York for the sale of Tobacco and Western Produce, and respectfully solicit a share of Western patronage, promising our best efforts for the interests of our correspondents.

We have every confidence in Tobacco selling readily at full prices, in round lots, therefore advise shipments to the New York market

Mr. DAVID WATTS, of Watts, Given, & Co., Paducah, and Given, Watts, & Co., New Orleans, for many years familiar with the Tobacco trade, will give his personal attention to that department. Mr. I. A. CRANE, of Crane & Brown, Evansville, will attend directly to the Western Produce department.

WATTS, CRANE, & CO.
New York, June 1, 1861 au8 d3m*

GEO. CATHRALL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Tobacco and Cigars,

Southeast corner of Second and Callowhill sts.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. B.—An assortment of one million Domestic Cigars kept constantly on hand. au8 d1y

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At C. J. RAIBLE'S,

332 Jefferson street.

JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS:

Gold and Silver Braids, Laces, Stars, and Cords (all widths and qualities); Silk and Worsted Crimson Sashes, U. S. and Ky. State Buff ns, Gold and Silver Cushion, Tassels and Fringes; Worsted Cords, Braids, and Laces, all colors; Sword Knots, Flag Tape &c. Bouillion Embroidered Shoulder Straps and Ornaments on hand and made to order at short notice.

Fringes, Buttons, Tassels, Cords, &c., made to order at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Country Merchants supplied at a liberal discount.

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Raw Whisky, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Grain, Tobacco, and Produce,

AGENTS FOR

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Beargrass Flour Mills, Louisville, Ky.
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Improved Metal Burial Cases

Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness.

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THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.

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Large and Splendid Assortment of Choice Patterns,

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At Importers' Prices for Cash.

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a14 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

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55 bbls Baltimore Extra C Sugar;
10 do do A Crushed Sugar;
Just received and for sale by
a15 GARDNER & CO.

STARCH—100 boxes Julius J. Wood's Columbia Pearl Starch just received and for sale by
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NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—200 bbls prime Plantation Molasses in store and for sale by
a15 AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

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a15 AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

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OUR TERMS FOR GOODS IN FUTURE WILL be Cash on delivery, and it will be useless making applications for credit.

a14 JAMES LOW & CO.

WINES—
50 cases Claret Wine;
20 ½ casks Madeira Wine;
5 ¼ do Sherry do;
5 ¼ do Malaga do;
In store and for sale by
a15 J. MONKS.

OAK WELL BUCKETS—35 dozen Oak Well Buckets, various kinds, just received and for sale low by
a30 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

FLOUR AND MEAL SIEVES—50 dozen Iron and Tin plated Wire Sieves just received and for sale by
a23 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

SUGAR, &c.—
50 hhds Sugar;
17 ½ hhds Molasses;
45 whole and half bbls Golden Sirup; for sale by
jy20 GARDNER & CO.

STARCH—110 half boxes Johns J. Wood's Columbus Starch just received and for sale by
jy25 GARDNER & CO.

SHIRT FRONTS, &c.—
300 dozen Shirt Fronts;
300 do Gored Braid, assorted;
25 do Lisle Thread Gloves;
50 gross Metal Vest Buttons;
15 pieces Oil Silk;
65 do Silk Handkerchief;
Received and for sale for cash by
jy9 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

Railroad Stock for Sale.

SIX SHARES Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Stock for sale.
m26 QUIGLEY, LYONS, & CO.

SUNDRIES—
1,000 bbls Flour;
200 bbls Apples;
300 bbls Potatoes;
50 bbls Onions;
200 bags Buckwheat Flour;
In store and for sale by
m8 JOHN SNYDER & CO.

GOLDEN SIRUP—50 packages Baltimore extra Golden Sirup in store and for sale by
m26 AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

EXTRA WHITE WHEAT FLOUR—0 bbls celebrated Family Flour received and for sale by
jy8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Wooden Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c.

A FULL assortment of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, covered and Cedar Cans, Butter and Sugar Buckets, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes' Pins (all kinds), Rolling Pins, Sieves and Riddles, Measures, Mops, Demijohns, Harvest Kegs, Well Buckets, Baskets (all kinds), Barrel Covers, Wrapping Paper and Twine, Bags, Children's Carriages, Cradles, Chairs, Trot Lines and Staging, Seine Twine and Fish Lines; Flax, Hemp, and Cotton Twines; Manilla, Hemp, and Cotton Rope; Bagging, Wicks and Wicking, Broom, Blacking, Scrub, and Dusting Brushes; Faucets, Lemon Squeezers, Percussion Caps, &c.; in store and for sale at low prices by
m28 ORRIN RAWSON.

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BRANDY—
10 ½ pipes Rochelle Brandy;
6 ½ puncheons Otard, Dumay, & Co. Brandy;
10 ½ do A. Seignette do;
35 ½ do Cognac do;
25 bbls New York do;
In store and for sale by
a19 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls Sauterne Wine;
75 boxes do do;
50 do Brandy Cherries;
25 cases Sardines, ¼ boxes;
Vermouth, Absynthe Maraschino, Anisette Cordial, Curacoa, Barth, and Burton) &c.

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